CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1858.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY!

Senator TRUMBULL will address the Republicans of Chicago, from the north front of the Tremont House, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Let there be an old-fashioned turn-out! Let the invincible Republicans of Cook county disprove the assertion of the Dred Scott organs that they are now abandoning the principles which have given them victory uninterrupted for two years. Let them show their appreciation of Judge TRUMBULL's signal service and fidelity to their cause, this evening. COME ONE; COME ALL!

John Wentworth and the Grand Jury.

The *Democrat* of yesterday contains a characteristically mean article relative to the Grand Jury and the Recorder's Court. We have felt no disposition to take sides in any personal feeling which may exist between Judge Wilson and Mr. Wentworth, but we have not hesitated to speak our sentiments freely when Judge Wilson has seemed to misapply personal resentments with his judicial duties. We would have the bench rise superior to every weakness of this character, standing upon the majesty of the law alone and dealing out justice with an impartial hand. We are free to confess, however, that the provocation to which Judge Wilson has been subjected by the course of Mr. Wentworth through his paper, goes very far to extenuate the appearance of any undue feeling on his part as a judicial officer. The *Democrat*, on the other hand, has no apology for its attempted interference with courts and juries; and if there is no law upon our statute-book to restrain its unjustifiable conduct, the fact discloses a legitimate duty for our State Legislature.

We know nothing of the matters now being investigated by the Grand Jury, except what is known by the public. If John Wentworth has not been as he asserts, in any way connected with these matters, he ought to court investigation rather than strive to hush it up, or to frighten Jurors from the faithful discharge of their duty. If he were possessed of any delicacy at all he would not allude to the matter in his paper until the close of the investigation. But what we chiefly have to protest against, is his attempt to give a political turn to a strictly judicial proceeding. What has the Republican party to do with John Wentworth's trials in Court? Does John Wentworth think he can make the party to which he claims to belong, responsible, in any way, for his doings, to shield him if the laws of the country take hold of him, and carry him harmless through? If he does, he has greatly mistaken the character of the party.

Forepast, again, that we have no desire to take sides in a personal controversy. But we advise Mr. Wentworth to rely upon his attorneys and testimony rather than upon the columns of his newspaper to vindicate himself before the courts. His statement that the Grand Jury is about equally divided politically is not true. With only two or three exceptions the members of that body are Republicans, and it is no compliment to them to say that their Republicanism is of quite as unquestionable a character as that of Mr. Wentworth.

Rue Mob Law in Peoria---A Building Sacked and Destroyed.

We learn *from the Peoria Transcript* that as a wagg containing a gentleman and a lady, was on its way to the Fair Grounds near that city on Tuesday last, and while halting on the bluff before reaching the inclosure, it was from some unknown cause attacked by several drunken roughnutes from the notorious McGinnity House, the lady rudely treated, and a portion of her garments torn from her person, in spite of the entreaties and resistance of her protector. As soon as the unprovoked and brutal attack became known on the Fair Grounds, a party of officers with a number of citizens, proceeded to the house, and after much trouble and some resistance succeeded in arresting five of the inmates, who were lodged in the calaboose.

The story of the outrage having been circulated generally through the city, the people became highly exasperated, and early in the morning a large party, including some of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the place, proceeded to the building, which was built of brick, two stories in height, and after deliberately moving out the goods and furniture, set it on fire and leveled the walls with the ground. It was one of the vilest dens in the city, and the majority of the people are rejoiced at its destruction, though many lament the mob violence by which it was effected.

The Hillsboro Douglas Meeting.

In a private note accompanying his communication, our Hillsboro correspondent informs us, that the Douglas worshippers only claimed that there were 3,000 people present to hear Douglas speak, while the best judges put the number at 1,500 to 2,000, of whom fully two-thirds were women and children. The number of *voters* present did not exceed 600, fully one-third of whom were good friends of Lincoln; besides there was a considerable sprinkling of Buchanaiers in attendance and more of them after the speech ended than when it began.

We expect the travelling puffer will write to the *Times* that there were 10,000 present, all shouting for Douglas. That is his standing number and stereotyped phrase,—"10,000 and all shouting for Douglas."

The Westminster Review.

The following is the table of contents of the July number:

Calvin at Geneva; The Last Days of Church Rates; Domestic Animals of Scotland; Cardinal Wiseman's Recollections; Medical Education; Women Artists; Recent Astronomy, and the Nebular Hypothesis; Cotemporary Literature.

No one of the Foreign Quarterlies is so eagerly read now by men of advanced opinions as the Westminster. Always radical in politics, it has within the last few years carried its radicalism into every sphere of criticism, and it wields so trenchant a blade as to command the attention of the strongest thinkers in both hemispheres. Most of the papers in the present number are marked with the usual novelty and ability. Published by Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York. Sold by McNally & Co., opposite the Post Office.

Throw Physic to the Dogs.

We learn that the Federal axe has just glanced among the Doctors, and deprived the Marine Hospital of the services of BROCK MCVICKAR, M. D. MCVICKAR's loss, however, is BRAINARD's gain—the latter having received his commission and the former his clearance, simultaneously yesterday. The Adamantines say that Old Buck is stroking the edge of his cleaver preparatory to more bloodshed. The Marshal's head may be the next to fall.

Bogus News.

The paragraph we copied from a Davenport paper in relation to a destructive tornado at Dixon, Fulton City and elsewhere, turns out to have been founded on mere rumor. The Fulton City *Advertiser* says:

> The result of the careful investigation of a special committee is, that the Dement House structure stands as firmly and securely as ever, and we are happy in reporting that Col. Tood "still lives," and bears no marks of the stroke of lightning which his friends insist he actually received. It is shrewdly suspected that the Colonel—who is a knowing one—had a *lightning rod in his pocket!*

Distinguished Visitors.

Lieutenant-Governor Woon was in the city yesterday.

—Senator SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas, is in town.

—Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, is also in the city.

Whether the latter are here on politics or pleasure is not known. They will probably talk politics, however, before taking their departure.

Congressional Nomination.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 6.—Hon. Edward Wade was renominated by the Republicans of the 19th Congressional District yesterday, unanimously.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Hopes were entertained till a late hour last evening that a message would be received through the Atlantic cable, but the Newfoundland line was out of order, and the connections of the cable with the land lines were probably not completed on either side of the ocean.

It will be seen that the rejoicings at the success of the glorious enterprise have extended to all the principal cities on the continent.

The Horse Railroad Ordinance.

We feel repaid for whatever share can be ascribed to us in the delay in the important public enterprise of the Horse Railroad, by opposing the ordinance in the form at first passed by the Common Council. We find that the interim has had the effect of securing to that ordinance, amendments and alterations, which remove the more important defects apparent in the original.

By the friends of such a Horse Railroad as shall confer upon, as well as receive benefits from the public, our position throughout the whole matter has not been mistaken. We were simply in favor of "starting right."

The leading amendments and alterations incorporated in the ordinance to be acted upon by the Council at their next meeting are checks and guards upon the Company in the important particulars of construction, management, and final sale to the city.

The road is required, under heavy penalties, to be built within a certain fixed period, the track to be so laid as to allow at least twelve feet in the clear from each sidewalk. It is not to connect with any other railroad. The cars are to be run by animal power, and no cars from other railroads on which other power is used, shall be allowed to pass over its track.

As to the sale of the road and its appurtenances to the city at the expiration of twenty-five years, the price then to be paid by the city shall be fixed by a Commission of five, composed of the three judges of the county, and two others; one to be chosen by the Common Council, and the other by the Company.

The Common Council reserve the right to regulate the rates of speed, fare, and time of running, as shall best comport with public safety and convenience.

There are other changes proposed but these are the more important, and inasmuch as all of

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, and Lieut. Gov. Wood are at the Tremont House.

Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, is also in town, at the residence of a friend.

SUN STROKE.—A brickmaker at work in a brick-yard in the West Division, received a stroke of the sun yesterday. He was senseless for some hours, but was finally resuscitated, though still in a critical condition.

BURGLARY.—The house of Dr. Groesbeck, on the corner of Aberdeen street and West Madison was entered by burglars on Wednesday night. In striking a light the visitors disturbed the family, and were caused to decamp without booty.

MILITARY MATTERS.—At an election held by the Light Guard on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected:

1st Lieutenant, J. M. Loomis; 2d do. George W. Gage; 3d do. C. C. Marsh; 4th do. George S. Wright. Great enthusiasm and harmony prevailed at the meeting.

DEATH OF MRS. J. Y. SCAMMON.—We are pained to learn of the death of the estimable lady of our fellow townsman. J. Y. Scammon, Esq., which occurred at Bad Soden, near Frankfort on the Maine, Germany, on the 9th of July.

In another column will be found an appropriate tribute to the virtues of the lamented lady whose decease creates an irreparable loss in a wide circle of those who loved and esteemed her.

AN ACQUISITION.—We chronicle with pleasure a valuable accession to our business community, in the late removal to this city of B. W. Pettigrew, Esq., late of Mendota, formerly connected with the management of, and still retaining his proprietary interest in the Mendota Bank in that place. Mr. P. has opened a banking office in the basement of the marine Bank on Lasalle street, near the corner of Lake. He is a tried and experienced banker, and has won a high and secure business reputation, having been for twelve years previous to his removal to our State, in the Harrison Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and for seven years its cashier. Every such accession is of value in a city with daily widening commercial interests like our own, and we have brought his/her more auspicious, or better founded promise, in forming new associations among our business men than has Mr. Phillips, whom we commend cordially and fully.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION AND PIC-NIC IN THE WEST DIVISION.—The Sabbath School connected with the First Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. Patton's, on Green street, in the West Division, together with their several Mission Schools, and the Sabbath School of the Edward's Congregational Church, united in a Pic-nic and Festival yesterday afternoon, at the First Congregational Church, when the intellectual portion of the feast being served up within, the main audience-room and its galleries being filled to overflowing. It is estimated that from twelve to fifteen hundred children were present, and we presume there would be precisely that number of votes in favor of pronouncing the occasion entirely successful and delightful.

The exercises in the Church were participated in by Rev. Mr. Patton, the pastor, Rev. S. S. Smith of Warren, Mass., Rev. J. E. Roy of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Rev. M. Martin of the Copt Mission, and E. C. Wilder, Esq., and were of a most interesting character. The little folks then adjourned to the lot in the rear of the Church, where under the grateful shade of the locust trees a long table had been spread with every pic-nic dainty imaginable. They say that little hands and mouths were busy in a manner and to an extent that repaid and delighted the lookers on, as well as those who were not simply lookers on for no small amount of actual labor is required on such occasions.

Did our space allow extended notice, we should like to do justice to the procession in all its pleasant features. The affair was in the highest degree creditable to those who in the First Congregational Church and Society have done so much in behalf of Sabbath School enterprises in the West Division, and who by this occasion have connected with the Sabbath School enterprise the golden memories of enjoyment not soon to be forgotten by the little folks in their charge.

TROUBLE IN A BOARDING HOUSE.—A sexton is, to be sure, an undertaker, but John Sexton undertook too much yesterday morning, as the narrative of his experiences will declare. John had sat up the table of the Kennedy mansion, No. 161 Monroe street, for a length of time, which in itself was complimentary to the institution and, but as it happened, not very profitable. John's unremitting attention to his eggs and coffee and buttered toast was well enough, but it was carrying the thing too far when, as the bills came due, he was no less *un-remitting*. Forty-five dollars stood John in arrears and Dame Kennedy became alarmed.

Following the example of an illustrious predecessor he "had eaten of her meats and drank of her drinks, and warmed himself at her fire" and which appeared in this morning's issue. No person should have the presumption to write to the editors of a public newspaper contradicting any editorial assertion which may have appeared in their journal, unless his education will enable him to write correctly, or, depend upon it, their will publish a production *verbatim & literatum*. What a *beautiful* appearance your letter makes in print! Look at the composition, look at orthography and punctuation, and see how elegantly the lines are interspersed with capital letters! Where do you find the word "uncture?" I am an Irishman, and I am ashamed of that Irish bull of a letter. For God's sake, write no more to editors without an injunction not to publish.

Respt'y, AN IRISHMAN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5th, 1858.

St Louis Election.

The complete returns from St. Louis give the following result on Congress:

Blair, Free Soil	6452
Brookfield, American	5615
Barret, Buchanan	7214

Free Soil and American over Pro-Slavery Democracy 4,853; Barret over Blair 762. These returns include all the county precincts.

☞ "Master Brooks," the beheaded postmaster at Quincy, retorts upon the President with considerable spirit for a dead man, but when he says there was not a Democrat in Quincy base enough to take the post-office under Buchanan, and that the latter had to send to Chicago to get one, he admits that he *had been* the meanest man in that section of country—a point on which we think no one will raise issue.

Destructive Fire in Waterbury, Ct.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 6.—A destructive fire broke out in this city between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, completely destroying the main building of the extensive brass and copper rolling mills of Brown & Bro., near the Naugatuck Railroad depot.

A great amount of brass and copper stock in the mill, all their heavy rolling machinery, together with their engine, valued at $20,000, were rendered entirely useless. Five surrounding buildings, owing to the stillness of the night, suffered no injury. Messrs. Brown & Bro's loss is from $70,000 to $100,000—$20,000 of which is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

New York News.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Vanderbilt will not leave until 4 o'clock P. M. to-morrow. Her mails will close at half-past two.

Messrs. Southworth, Caldwell & Whitney, proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, were arrested to-day on a charge of libel of Edward Cooper, Street Commissioner.

Geo. Wilkes, proprietor of the *Spirit of the Times*, has sued the *Herald* for damages, laying them at $25,000. The libellant article was published yesterday, denouncing Wilkes' paper with the *Alligator* and other disreputable papers.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—There was a duel yesterday between Major Henry and Joseph Howell. The former was severely wounded.

A vessel at the Balize saw a suspicious looking schooner, full of men, in latitude 26:00, longitude 89:30. She avoided speaking. She had a signal gun and other arms on board.

Murder in Davenport.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, 6th.—A man named Thos. Quinn murdered his wife this afternoon by beating her to death with his fists. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail. The evidence of the murder is conclusive.

Fire in Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 6.—Messrs. Hill & Cheney's extensive stables in this city were destroyed by fire this A. M., and 23 horses were burned. Loss about $8,000.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF POLICEMEN—TWO OFFICERS HELD TO BAIL FOR ASSAULT.—Officers of the law should not be law breakers, and policemen chosen and paid to maintain and defend the peace of the community should be the last to create outrages. When such cases occur, the censure which under like circumstances accrues to the private individual, should not be lessened or weakened on account of the official position of the offender.

Charles Chapin, a policeman, and James Scribner, holding some connection, as is stated, with the police force, were arrested yesterday and brought before Justice Milliken, charged with an assault of a dangerous and unjustifiable nature. The complaint was instituted by Ex-Alderman James. From the evidence given yesterday the circumstances of the affair were as follows:

On Sunday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, the defendants, without badges or anything to indicate their official character, passed by an enclosure near the residence of Mr. James, in the West Division, within which they saw a party of young men and boys sitting on a pile of lumber, or perched upon a ladder, chatting. Scribner chanced to know one of the party, a son of Geo. Steel, Esq., of whom he asked where John C. Miller, the City Prosecutor, resided. He was answered, and after a remark or two interchanged the officers went on. One or two of the boys called out, "Scrib, hey Scrib," at which Scribner turned about in some heat, observing which and to annoy him further, other remarks were added of a like nature.

Both Chapin and Scribner then returned to the party and the former attempted to pull off one of the boys from the top of the ladder, when one of the young men of the party interfered. It is distinctly testified by several persons that not until the difficulty had well nigh terminated, was any hint given of the official position of the two men. Chapin found his match in his assailant, and some blows were exchanged with fists, when Chapin drew out from his pocket a pair of brass knuckles and putting them on, knocked his opponent down.

In the meantime the valiant Scribner drew his revolver and mounting a lumber pile *outside* the fence, yet commanding the scene of conflict, stood ready to fire at the first movement towards him. Chapin then crossed to Scribner, took the revolver, and returning, aimed it at a half-grown boy who held a brick in his hand, and on his refusal to drop the brick fired at him, the ball narrowly missing the boy's thigh.

This new feature caused a stampede of the juniors of the party, and at this juncture Mr. Lombard was seen approaching. Scribner told him that some one was resisting an officer, and Lumbard, taking Chapin to be the man resisting, made up to him to help to arrest him. Then for the first time Chapin took out his badge, and declared himself a policeman.

The defendants were held to bail, Chapin in $1,000 and Scribner $300, for assault. It is due to the reputation of our police that these stand without the Department, pending the decision in this serious charge.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXCURSIONISTS TO ST. ANTHONY.—A meeting of the pleasure-seekers up the Mississippi was held on board the steamer Milwaukee, Captain Hewitt, on the evening of Wednesday, July 28th, pursuant to notice previously given.

On motion, the Hon. Davis Noggle, of Rock County, Wisconsin, was appointed chairman, and Nelson Ludington, Esq., of Chicago, Secretary.

On motion of Gen. Rufus King, it was then resolved that the chair appoint a committee of nine to draft and publish resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, as to the excursion to St. Anthony.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cogswell, of Milwaukee, in some appropriate remarks.

The Chair appointed the Committee on Resolutions as follows:

Rufus King, Milwaukee; H. Kreisman, of Chicago; J. S. Keeler, Troy, N. Y.; A. Matteson, Chicago; D. Cogswell, Milwaukee; William Hull, La Crosse; H. Rublee, Madison; Charles Holt, Janesville; and G. W. Holt, of Buffalo.

The following are the resolutions drafted by the Committee:

Resolved, That in behalf of the passengers on the excursion trip from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Anthony, on the 27th of July, we return our kindest thanks to the officers of the Chicago, St Paul and Fond du Lac and the Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R. Companies, our sincere thanks for the courtesy and kindness with which the free and delightful trip, and the pains taken to make our journey a pleasant and safe one.

Resolved, That our special acknowledgments are due to E. B. Wolcott, Esq., agent of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company at Chicago, for his assiduous and unwearied efforts in managing the details of our pleasure enjoyment, and for the judgment, energy and success with which he has managed the whole excursion.

Resolved, That to Captain Hewitt and the officers and crew of the unrivaled steamer Milwaukee, we give our warmest thanks for the pains they have taken and the kindness under our sojourn on board their boat a most agreeable one, and our trip up the Mississippi the most delightful in our recollection.

Resolved, That we recommend to all travelers in search of health, pleasure or recreation, the trip up the Mississippi to St. Anthony as one unequalled for beauty and enjoyment by any of the well-known routes of so called pleasure travel in this country, or in the old world.

Resolved, That the Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison, St. Anthony and Dubuque papers be respectfully requested to publish the foregoing proceedings and resolutions.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A few evenings since, two gentlemen walking with their wives on Adams street, became conscious that they were receiving the impertinent and obtrusive scrutiny of a fellow whose attire was the best part of his make up, and who passed and repassed them, each time favoring the ladies with a long stare.

The two gentlemen fell behind, allowing their companions to pass on unattended. The fellow, who was in advance, did not observe the maneuver, but turned to see the two ladies approaching him without their protectors, and again passed them, this time well nigh stopping as he thrust his face almost into the face of the lady next him. He then turned and stepped up beside them, as if to join their walk. If such was his intention, he was most unpleasantly disappointed; for while one of the gentlemen suddenly resumed escort duty, the other seized the puppy and gave him a smart caning.

Among the damages on the occasion must be set down a broken eye-glass, a badly damaged white beaver, and a general rumpling of fine feathers—in this case, as too often, no criterion of fine birds. The last scene in the tableau was the distressed young man making excellent time down State street.

CHICAGO DRAGOONS.—This company, which has been out of service for some time past, was re organized on last Thursday evening and elected the following officers: Charles M. Barker, Captain; Samuel H. Tarrill, Mortimer C. Fl ck, Edward Osband and C. L. Watkins, Lieutenants; John C. Kelly, Orderly Sergeant. The company now numbers fifty non-commissioned officers and privates, and has been attached to the 60th Regiment. Fifteen new members were received on Thursday evening. The company, under its new organization, will no doubt speedily become one of the finest in the State.

STATEMENT OF A GRAND JUROR.—*Messrs. Editors:*—The papers of this morning publish various accounts of the way and manner in which I was discharged from the Grand Jury in the Recorder's Court yesterday, which are substantially correct; but in order that the public may know exactly the facts in the case, I therefore submit a correct statement of the whole transaction made under oath, which facts, I stand ready to substantiate and prove in any spot or place.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
COOK COUNTY, }

James Winship of said county, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has been a resident of the city of Chicago and county of Cook, for the last twenty one years; that he was summoned by the Sheriff of Cook County to appear at the August term of the Recorder's Court in the city of Chicago, to act as a grand juror, and that in obedience to said summons, the deponent appeared in said Court at the time required and was sworn and empanelled as a grand juror. This deponent further saith that on Wednesday the 4th inst., on the adjournment of the grand jury at noon of said day, and while passing through the hall in the Court House, on his way home to dinner, he was accosted by one Ebenezer Nash, the father-in-law of this deponent, who said to this deponent—in a jocose manner—"I guess the grand jury have't found any bill against *certain* persons?" to which said Nash deponent replied, "What makes you think so?" to which said Nash replied, "Because Bob Wilson looks so mad." This was every word that was said by said Nash or this deponent—and this deponent, without stopping for an instant, passed immediately out of the Court House home.

This deponent further saith that he thought nothing more of the matter whatever, until the next day, when the grand jury assembled in the morning, and the State's Attorney in the presence of all the grand jurors, said that some matters pertaining to the proceedings of the grand jury seemed to have leaked out. Upon this statement being made a general conversation took place among all the jurors, and this deponent took part in said conversation with the rest of the jurors—and expressed his opinion that no juror would tell what transpired in the grand jury room, that straws would show which way the wind blew; and to show how little outsiders knew of what transpired in the grand jury room, this deponent stated what had transpired the day before, between himself and Mr. Nash. The State's Attorney soon left the jury room, and when the jury went into the Court at noon the Judge stated that he had been informed that some one of the Grand Jury had been "tampered with" by an outsider, in reference to a case under investigation by the Grand jury, and he demanded to know the name of that juryman and the name of the person who had approached him. As no one answered, the Judge repeated the question; whereupon the State's Attorney, or some one of the jury, said that Mr. Winship was the juryman. This being stated, this deponent immediately stepped forward, and said, "that no person whatever had 'tampered' with him—or attempted to do so"—and this deponent then proceeded to state the facts in the matter pertaining to what Mr. Nash had said to this deponent.

This deponent further saith that he did not tell the Court who the individual was that had conversed with him; the Court thereupon demanded the name of the person, which this deponent declined giving, unless compelled by the Court.

The Court thereupon, without ordering this deponent to tell the name of the person, told this deponent that he would be excused from further service on the Grand Jury, and he was thereupon discharged and his name stricken from the panel.

This deponent further saith, that during the whole time he was acting as a Grand juror, he held no conversation whatever with any man with reference to any business of the Grand Jury, further than is herein stated and set forth. That he could not prevent Mr. Nash from speaking to him, and that he said nothing to Mr. Nash, further than is herein stated and set forth.

JAMES WINSHIP.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of August, 1858. C. D'WOLF, J. P.

Ebenezer Nash being sworn, says that the above statement so far as it relates to any conversation between Mr. Winship and himself in the occasion referred to is true.

EBENEZER NASH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of August, 1858. C. D'WOLF, J. P.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION.—An important railroad decision has just been rendered by the United States Circuit Court of Ohio. The complainants in that case were the mortgagees of the Steubenville and Indiana R. R. Co., and trustees under the mortgages for the holders of the bonds secured thereby. The company had defaulted upon the interest due upon the bonds, and the Bondholders' Loyal League, the mayor of Tuscarawas County, had seized a locomotive and some cars embraced in said mortgage, and was proceeding to sell the same to pay the interest accessed against the company for the year 1857, which was subsequent to the default in the payment of interest. On the ground that the company were unable to replace the locomotive and cars in case they were sold, and that the use and possession of the same were absolutely necessary to the operation of the road by the Company, the bill prayed for an injunction to restrain the Treasurer from selling them. Upon the filing of the bill a provisional injunction was granted upon a hearing of the case this was dissolved. Judge McLean held that the lien of the State for taxes was paramount to all private rights invested under the government; and further, that the default of interest, on the part of the Company, did not vest in the complainants the road and equipments as mortgagees, but authorized them to take possession of the road and run it or to sell it at public sale; that the ownership of the road could only be changed by a sale of it.

RECORDER'S COURT.—In this Court the following parties were arraigned yesterday:

James Henry pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny of two coats valued at $10.

Jacob Monshausen, not guilty to larceny of $5.

Reuben Champ, not guilty to stealing clothing.

William Ficke, not guilty to arson.

James Wilson, guilty to petty larceny.

Dennis McCarty, not guilty to larceny of coin.

John Shurry, guilty to stealing clothing, and was sent to Bridewell 10 days.

John Millington, a colored boy, about 12 years old, stealing gold and silver coin, plead not guilty.

Margaret Martin, larceny of a shirt and collar, value about $5. Plead not guilty.

John Sonhsem—larceny of money. Not guilty.

Louis Kahl plead guilty to stealing a silver watch, worth about $15. Was less than 18 by a few days. Bridewell 30 days.

Denis Bradley plead guilty to stealing a watch worth about $5. Sentenced 30 days to Bridewell.

Pat Strain—burglary. Plead not guilty.

Jacob Millington, a colored lad, was tried and found guilty of petty larceny.

POLICE MATTERS.

SMALL CASES.—The following small cases were disposed of yesterday at Armory Hall by Justice Sheffield, Esq., drunk and disorderly, Scavenger, $5; Max Kum, drunk and abusing his family, $15: Martin Welch, drunk and disorderly, $5; Elizabeth Vincent, fighting, $5: John Gigg, drunk and disorderly, $5.

HELD TO BAIL.—Mrs. Mary Ann Cosgrove, whose arrest for perjury, and preliminary examination, we mentioned as having began before Justice D'Wolf, a few days since, was held in $500 to take her trial at the Recorder's Court.

CASUALTIES—INQUESTS.

Carl Unfried, a German, on Thursday was run over on the Galena Railroad, near the bridge crossing the Desplaines River. He was seen walking on the north track, going west, when a train from the west was about crossing the bridge. He at pped over on the south track, not noticing a heavy freight train coming from the east, and was run over and killed. He had been to work for a Mr. Steel, living near the above place, for the last nine days. His parents reside at Lake street, and are aged people, who came from Germany about a year ago.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

☞ The Hope Fire Insurance Company of New York has a cash capital invested in first class most, gages, and a large and increasing surplus of assets, whilst its Directors are amongst the leading and wealthiest merchants of the city. Its officers and agents are experienced underwriters. This office offers through its agent in this city (Mr. T. B. Van Buren, 147 South Water street) secure Insurance, and should not be overlooked by those seeking a reliable and prompt paying office in the event of loss by fire. As may be seen from their advertisement, they refer to Messrs. Tuthill & Sampson in Chicago. aug6-3t

LONDON PAPERS.—Andrews, No. 67 Clark street, has received London papers of the 24th inst., Harpers' Weekly (with Carey's horse-taming secret), New York Clipper, Police Gazette, Home Journal, and New York dailies of Wednesday.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—A very excellent blood purifier this hot weather, exceedingly pleasant to the taste. Kollock's new drug store, corner of State and Washington streets.

KOLLOCK'S SODA WATER—Is decidedly the coolest in Chicago. New drug store, corner of State and Washington streets.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—At a meeting of this Association, held in the Lecture Room of the First Baptist Church, one week since, a committee was appointed to elect and report a Matron to the next meeting: also, a committee to rent a suitable house for the temporary accommodation of the Society. Both these committees have acted: a Matron is appointed and a house rented. The Association adjourned to meet this afternoon at the new home, in the capacity of a donation party, to complete the furnishing of the house, but as it is found necessary to postpone the meeting for a few days—only a few—when due notice will be given of the time and place of meeting.

E. F. DICKINSON, Sec.

CHICAGO, July 7th, 1858.

☞ Bryant and Stratton's American Merchant for August can be obtained at Andrews, No. 67 Clark street, where will also be found everything in the newspaper and periodical line.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—St. John's Church, Union Park, is open for Divine Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. H. N. Bishop, Rector.

—A discourse entitled by Mrs. Scammons' decease will be given at the New Jerusalem Temple, on Harrison st., between State street and Wabash Avenue, to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 7½ o'clock.

—Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets. Rev. J. M. Ferris, Pastor. Services on Sabbath, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock. A. M. and at 4 P. M.

—Thomas Galen Forster will speak in the east-end state at Metropolitan Hall on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Subject in the evening: "What and where is God?" Conference at 2 P. M.

—The Rev. Archibald Maclay, West Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson street, will preach his sixth lecture upon the "Fools of the Bible" on Sabbath evening next at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—"The Proud Fool"—Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

—Services of the Church of the Ascension (Episcopal) every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on Oak street, between Wells and Lasalle North Division. Sunday school at 9 A. M. Rev. Henry B. Marell, Rector; residence 211 Wells st.

DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH, DENTISTS.
Office No. 38 West Erie ogh street,
Chicago, Ill. Superior work invariably done at our office. Responsible guarantee for operations in future. Call and see specimens. jul6-6m

DR. J. WARNER, DENTAL SURGEON, Office northeast corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Up stairs in room No. 1. jul14-y26-1y

DENTISTS—DRS. QUINLAN & CUSHING
SURGEON DENTISTS.
OFFICE—NO. 81 CLARK STREET,
aug31-y1-y26 Opposite the Court House

D. L. COLTON M. D., HOMŒOPATHIST. Office and residence, No. 11 Quincy street, 2d door west of State street. my11-y26-1y

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Rejoicings over the Success of the Atlantic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The telegraph buildings, 24 Wall street, was most brilliantly illuminated, and flags of all nations are flying. An immense crowd collected at an early hour on the Custom House steps, and remained for hours vociferously cheering the Atlantic telegraph cable, Cyrus W. Field and other prominent men connected with the cable.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6.—A hundred guns were fired here this evening in honor of the success of the Telegraphic Cable.

DETROIT, Aug. 6.—One hundred guns are being fired this evening in honor of the success of the Atlantic Cable.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—The telegraph office is splendidly illuminated this evening in honor of the Atlantic Telegraph. Immense crowds assembled with a band of music in attendance and played several national airs.

TROY, August 6.—Two hundred guns are being fired here this evening in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable. The telegraph office is brilliantly illuminated, also the newspaper officers of the *Budget*, *Whig* and *Times*, and other places of business and private residences. Bonfires are blazing, bells are ringing, rockets and fireworks generally are being set off in great profusion, and there is a general rejoicing.

SYRACUSE, August 6.—Several public buildings and many private offices were illuminated —a brass band serenaded the telegraph office, a military company paraded in honor of the occasion. Bonfires were ignited, cannon fired, several speeches were made.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., August 6.—Every effort has been made here by the citizens generally to celebrate to-day. A general holiday has been given to all. Salutes are being fired, and flags are flying everywhere. There will be to-night a general illumination, a great display of fireworks, and a grand torch light procession. On no occasion within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, have the people, of all classes, been so intensely excited as now.

ALBANY, August 6.—Interest in the Atlantic cable remains unabated, and every issue of papers is looked for with anxiety. Much disappointment is felt this afternoon at the failure of news from Trinity Bay. To-night the telegraph office and *Evening Journal* buildings are brilliantly illuminated, and variegated lamps are suspended from telegraph posts in the city. The illumination attracts great attention and much enthusiasm is manifested.

UTICA, Aug. 6.—The evening the Morse Telegraph building is brilliantly illuminated and decorated with the American and the British flags, in honor of the laying of the Atlantic Cable. The *Herald* and *Evening Telegraph* newspaper offices, and other places of business were also illuminated. Also the office of the American Express Company, and London Guarantee and Accident Co. An immense crowd gathering near the Morse Telegraph office, Hon. Thos. L. Wacker was called to preside. Speeches appropriate to the occasion on the great achievement by Rev. Dr. Lincoln, Mayor Conklin and Ex-Gov. Seymour.

HALIFAX, Aug. 6.—The orders of the Associated Press to hold open the line between New York and Trinity Bay last night, was received and complied with, as far as this Province, but from some unexplained cause the Newfoundland line closed, or at least, ceased to work about 8 in the evening, thus cutting off all communication with the cable at Trinity Bay.

We have, as yet, no communication with the Trinity Bay telegraph office, and have, therefore, nothing to communicate in addition to the satisfactory reports of yesterday from Mr. Field.

Our last advices left the engineers and their assistants employed in getting the cable on shore at the Bay of Bull's Arms. No doubt was entertained but that the Agamemnon had arrived at Valentia, but as the telegraphic instruments for the transmission of intelligence have never been put on board of either vessel, there can be no actual communication expected by signals, until both ends of the cable shall have been connected with the shore, which may require several days.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—The President has given permission to the Associated Press to copy the message referring to the laying of the telegraph cable:

BIDDORD, PA., Aug. 5, 1858.

TO CYRUS W. FIELD, Trinity Bay.—*Dear Sir*—I congratulate you with all my heart on the success of the great enterprise with which your name is so honorably connected. With the blessing of Divine Providence, I trust that it may prove instrumental in promoting perpetual peace and friendship between the two nations. I have not yet received the Queen's dispatch. Yours, very truly,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The Merchants' Exchange, in this city, and the several telegraph offices at 21 Wall street, will be brilliantly illuminated this evening, in honor of the success of the Atlantic cable.

This agreeable event of the age will be appropriately celebrated this evening, in every city, town and village throughout the State, New England and the British Provinces, where there are telegraph offices.

SACKVILLE, N. S., Aug. 6.—The lines east to Halifax, and west to New York, are in good order, but the Newfoundland line is out of order. Probably will be repaired in the course of the afternoon.

(Con.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.

HALIFAX, Aug. 6.—[By the American Telegraph Co.'s lines office, 21 Wall street.] The Screw Steamship Prince Albert, from Galway, at midnight, on the 30th ult., put into Halifax harbor, yesterday afternoon, and reached her dock at 9 o'clock this morning.

The advices by this arrival by mail are to evening of the 28th ult. The steamer sailed by telegraph from Liverpool and London to the 27th.

The Arabia, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th P. M., on the 24th.

There is no news of importance by this arrival.

Ex-President Pierce and lady had arrived at Cadiz, and sailed for Marseilles.

A serious gale had occurred on the English coast, accompanied by considerable damage to the shipping.

Mr. Barbour, late acting British Consul at Naples, is appointed Consul at Richmond, Va., in the place of G. P. R. James, who goes to Venice.

The sales of cotton for the three days estimated, for Tuesday were about 20,000 bales. The market closed firm, and prices without particular change.

The Liverpool breadstuff market was generally quiet. Provisions steady.

Consols for money 96¾@97¼.

Full details of India and China news had been received, but there was nothing of additional importance.

It has been officially announced that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert would privately visit their daughter, Princess Frederic William in August.

The Kansas Election---An Indian Battle.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 5.—Per steamer Ben Lewis to Boonville, Aug. 5th.

Atchison County gives 137 majority against the English Proposition.

Doniphan County 608 against it.

Quindaro 76 for Proposition; 146 against it.

Easton, whole vote 101. For Proposition 41; against it 60.

Delaware, whole vote 165; accepted 65; r

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1858

Republican Nominations.

For State Treasurer.
JAMES BUTLER,
For Superintendent of Public Instruction.
HEWTON BATEMAN.
For Congress 3d District.
JOHN T. ARNSWORTH.

Campaign Press and Tribune.

If the real principles of Stephen A. Douglas were correctly understood by the people of Illinois, he would stand no earthly chance of re-election to the Senate. Let it be known among the masses that he has abandoned his long-ridden hobby of popular sovereignty, or the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves, and that he has substituted in its stead the Dred Scott doctrine, that the people have no right to prohibit slavery in the Territories; that the accursed system is carried into them by virtue of the Constitution, and the spell which has so long bound thousands of honest Democrats to the fortunes of this desperate man would be forever broken, and they would cast him off with becoming scorn. Every right-minded man should do something to enlighten his deluded neighbors on this important matter.

If a man reads the PRESS AND TRIBUNE for three months, we will guarantee that he votes *intelligently*, at least, and that he will not be imposed upon by the popular sovereignty swindle. If he sins, it will be with his eyes wide open, and he will never be able to plead ignorance for having cast a vote in support of Dred Scottism. Anxious to do our share toward this end, we will mail the WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE from now until the 10th day of November—a week after the election—at the following rates:

Three copies for	$1.00
Twelve copies to one address	3.00
Twenty-five copies "	5.00
Any one "	10.00

Lo! If the names are required to be written, five cents more must be charged on each to defray clerk hire.

The Tri-Weekly will be sent the same length of time for $1.

We call on every Republican who desires the triumph of his principles, to lend a helping hand. If in earnest, he will find but little difficulty in procuring some names for the Campaign PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

A Gentlemanly Contest.

Whatever aspirations we may have felt whatever hopes expressed, for a contest marked by truth, fair dealing and gentlemanly conduct, we have reason no longer to expect anything but falsehood and vituperation from the Democratic *parties*. The Nationals deal in the vocabulary of the prize ring—the Douglasites in that of the fish market. Mr. DOUGLAS himself led off with three or four extra-s and falsehoods concerning the position and principles of Mr. LINCOLN. His organ caught them up in short day and have been rooting them over and over ever since. A each re-appearance they have undergone a complete transformation. After passing three country seats, each story is ready to be used again and put over the same track. For instance: DOUGLAS made a speech in which he inveighed bitterly against the tendencies of the Republican party to Amalgamation. Mr. LINCOLN replied that it did not precisely follow because he did not want a negro wo man for a slave, that he did necessarily want her for a wife. A Quincy editor caught u the two speeches and proclaimed that LINCOLN had asserted the right of white men to marry black women as one of the special inalienable rights referred to in the Declaration of Independence. Thence, we learn from another Douglas sheet that amalgamation has received an extraordinary impetus in a certain country, and that mulatto babies are quite the rage. Whereupon, a heart rending cry proceeded from the nearest Locofoco candidate for the Legislature; and so on. During the week just past we have searched our exchanges for a Dred Scott organ which did not contain some new variation of this ribaldry. We have not found one yet, and if such a curiosity comes upon our table before November, we shall recommend the Historical Society to purchase the whole edition.

We remarked that our hopes for a gentlemanly and truthful contest this fall, had been dashed. We ought not to have expected it. We should have known that the Ethiopian cannot change his skin. We should have remembered that fal-schood is the only shield and scurrility the sole weapon of him who defends slavery in the Free States and advocates doctrines which would spread it over Free Territories. The greatest blackguard makes the best overseer and the nimblest slave-catcher. We can pardon something both to the meanness and the desperation of their cause. A man necessarily imbibes something from the nature of his business and where the occupation is wholly foul, can we expect purity from the practitioner? Can a man touch pitch and not be defiled?" asks the proverb. Can a man roll over in the abominableness of human slavery and yet preserve decency and self-respect? We are moved with compassion for these people. They get nothing for their labor but the hatred of the North, the contempt of the South and the wonder-eyed terror of the blacks, who can never comprehend why they should be pursued by men who have no interest in them. They don't appreciate the taste which makes nigger catching a luxury. Neither do we; and hence we extend to them the charity of commiseration. It is so much easier and more pleasant to be opposed to Slavery than in favor of it—especially if you own no niggers yourself—and the effects of advocating it are so conspicuously wretched, so degrading to the moral sense and so destructive of veracity, that we cannot find it in our hearts to reproach either Mr. DOUGLAS, or his followers. If they cannot give us a gentlemanly contest, we will presume it is from no lack of good intentions, but is rather the result of incapacity. Well, who wonders?

Playing into the Hands of the Enemy.

The *Democrat* of yesterday would seem to have been edited either by a Douglasite or a Buchaneer. In various ways it strives to damage the Republican party, to sow dissensions in their ranks, and to get up an internal contest when the whole party should be working as one man to defeat the common enemy.

John Wentworth has an old grudge against William H. Seward. Probably Mr. Seward knows the man and holds him at his true value. Probably Wentworth thinks that his chances for preferment would be very slim indeed under Mr. Seward's administration, should he be elected President. At all events Wentworth hates him most cordially, and he gives the public a specimen of his hatred in yesterday's *Democrat*. Speaking of the defeat of Frank Blair in St. Louis, that paper says:

> All these excitements and divisions have been caused by the zeal of Mr. Seward's friends, in pressing his claims (for the Presidency) upon the party. It is well known that he is obnoxious to the great mass of the American element in our party, and that he is not regarded as true and sound on that subject. We look upon the defeat of Mr. Blair in Missouri as among the effects of this fatal movement. It is a shrewd one American and Democratic men of the State, and gives the old wire-workers of the former party a peg upon which to elevate their old reasons for opposition to the Republican party, and in this instance they have succeeded in deluding the rank and file of the party into lending themselves to the defeat of one of Freedom's most noble, glorious and true-hearted champions.

There is not a word of truth in the above paragraph. Mr. Blair was defeated, first, because the emancipation vote was divided; secondly, because some thousands of illegal votes were polled for his Democratic opponent, and lastly, because he was in favor of gradual emancipation in Missouri, an advocate of free labor, and more in sympathy with the Republican party than with either of the factions of the pro-slavery Democracy. Mr. Seward's name was not mentioned in the canvass more frequently than the name of Senator Trumbull, and they were always spoken of in connection and simply for the purpose of identifying Mr. Blair with the Republican party. This attempt of Wentworth to damage Mr. Seward and sow dissensions in the Republican party at a time when it should be united, is therefore wholly gratuitous, without the shadow of truth upon which to rest.

☞ A rich vein of copper ore has been struck on Plum Creek, in Crawford Co., a few miles from Prairie du Chien. The lead is said to be a rich one, one man being able to throw out a number of thousands of pounds per day. The ore yields about eighty per cent. of pure metal.

Counterpoise to the American Union.

In the House of Commons, on 20th ult., Mr. Roebuck's crotchet of establishing, in the Hudson's Bay territories, a counterpoise to the alarming growth of Brother Jonathan's dominions, was pretty thoroughly ventilated. That gentleman, though something of a Gradgrind in the matter of facts and figures, is blessed with a fertile imagination, which at times runs away with him. On the occasion referred to he gave a rapid glance at our really rather remarkable progress—spoke of the thirteen feeble colonies with which we started—of "thirty five or thirty-six free States" now—and declared that if something were not done by England by way of establishing a counterpoise, "the United States of America *would overshadow and ruin England but the earth.*" This was to be sought, he believed, in a systematic plan of colonization from Great Britain and Canada. By this means England "*would enable the world to resist what he believed would otherwise be the predominant power of the Anglo-saxon race now established in the United States.*" The danger, however, was imminent, and the work of colonization must be begun at once, otherwise "Minnesota would send her cohorts into the territory, and they would have to fight over again a battle of the question similar to that which had arisen between this country and America some years ago."

Lord Bury also went in strongly for the "counterpoise," and made a glowing statement of the natural resources of the five hundred thousand square miles of territory east of the Rocky Mountains that offer strong inducements to colonists, and which, he believed, "would afford occupation and means of subsistence to every person of full age in Her Majesty's dominions, both in the colonies and at home." He, too, thought the Government could not be too prompt in taking direct possession of the land of promise, in order to guard it against Yankee invasion. It will be seen by the following extract from his speech, that the noble lord understands something about the nature of squatter sovereignty:

> "Every year the population of the United States advances northwards, and very soon would overstep the boundary which now bounds the commencement of British territory. When that happened the hard-headed American farmer would not stop to inquire whether he was on British or American soil, but he would miss the protection of American laws, and would demand to be placed under their safeguard. He believed there was far more danger of difficulty arising from that source than from any Central American question. [Hear, hear.]"

Sir E. B. Lytton, Secretary of the Colonies, treated the subject poetically and historically, as might be expected of the author of "The Last of the Saxons," "What will He do with It," etc., etc. The region west of the Rocky Mountains, extending from the American frontier up to the skirts of the Russian dominions, he believed was destined to be a "magnificent abode for the human race;" and in the Red River settlement, east of the mountains, he beheld "the nucleus of a new colony, a rampart "against any hostile inroads from the American frontier, and an essential arch, as it were, "to that great viaduct by which we hope one "day to connect the harbors of Vancouver with "the Gulf of St. Lawrence."

Mr Lowe followed in a chilling speech. He expressed the most hearty contempt for the whole country. The ice on Lake Winnipeg, he said, did not melt until the 12th of June, and gathered again in October. Throughout the district of the Hudson's Bay Territory the soil was even during the summer frozen to a depth of two to three feet and "the trees were frozen to the hearts, so as to require a peculiar sort of axe to hew them." He had no faith in getting a *bona fide* colony on the Red River. But even if it were done, their whole trade and intercourse must be through the contiguous States of the Union, and in case of war they would be completely at the mercy of the terrible Yankees.

At this point in the debate, Mr. Roebuck withdrew his motion in relation to the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company. The probability is that he shall have to wait a good while for the "counterpoise." It is evident, however, that the British Government does not intend that its North American possessions shall slip through its fingers unless a systematic effort has been made to render them the broad fulcrum for the exercise of British power on the continent. But we on this side of the imaginary line of separation need have no apprehension as to the final result. Let England colonize to her heart's content. She will be simply aiding to build up another grand confederation of Anglo-Saxon civilization on the continent, whose interest must be in entire harmony with our own, if it should not, as we seem more probable, ultimately become one with us politically.

The Minnesota Banking Law.

The Minnesota Banking Law was approved by the Governor on the 26th ult., and goes into effect immediately. The following is a brief synopsis of its provisions:

On application of any person or persons wishing to organize under this act, the Auditor of the State is authorized to receive or procure a sufficient quantity of well engraved notes for circulation, the same to be paid for by the applicant. These notes shall be of the denominations of one dollar to five hundred dollars; but shall not be of any intermediate number between five a d ten dollars, ten and twenty, twenty and fifty, or fifty and one hundred dollars. Such blank circulating notes shall be countersigned by the Auditor, and numbered and registered by him in proper books kept for the purpose.

Whenever any person or persons shall desire to establish a bank under this act, they shall assign to the Auditor of State, United States or individual State stocks on which full interest is semi-annually paid, sufficient to be valued at the average rate at which such stocks have been sold in the city of New York, within the six months next preceding the day when the deposit is made with the Auditor. Also the stock shall in all cases be or be made to be equal to a stock producing six per cent. per annum. The Auditor is not allowed to take such stock above its par value, nor above the current market value in the city of New York. The Auditor is then to deliver to the parties so depositing stock, an equivalent value in registered and countersigned circulating notes. These notes shall be of the denomination of one dollar to five hundred dollars; but shall not be of any intermediate number between five a d ten dollars, ten and twenty, twenty and fifty, or fifty and one hundred dollars. Such blank circulating notes shall be countersigned by the Auditor, and numbered and registered by him in proper books kept for the purpose of identifying Mr. Blair with the Republican party. This attempt of Wentworth to damage Mr. Seward and sow dissensions in the Republican party at a time when it should be united, is therefore wholly gratuitous, without the shadow of truth upon which to rest.

The Auditor is authorized to receive for his services one-tenth of one per cent. on all notes countersigned by him, the same to be paid at the time of the delivery of such notes. Also one-quarter of one per cent. on the amount received from the sale of securities, when sold in accordance with the requirements of the act, together with all the necessary expenses attending the same.

Editorial Correspondence.

GLEN HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., July 27.

Your associate bid good-bye to our readers on arriving at Montreal last Thursday evening. The recollections of our trip down the St. Lawrence, and the capital accommodations of the good steamer Kingston, of the Royal Mail Line, are still vivid and most pleasant, though we have since been introduced to many new wonders. Friday morning was spent in riding around Mount Royal, and in visiting various objects of interest in Montreal. Our only regret was that more time could not be afforded to examine at our leisure the many objects of interest in that city, that are well worthy the attention of the tourist. The Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence is steadily progressing, and when completed, together with another bridge over the St. Clair River, there will be but one transhipment from the cars of the Michigan Central at Detroit, between Chicago and Portland. When once these connections are fully made, as they will be some time in the year 1860, and lines of steamers are established to connect with the Grand Trunk Railway to Liverpool, the West will pour over this magnificent thoroughfare the longest and certainly one of the best railways on the globe—an amount of business that will utterly confound the venerable fogies—by far the largest majority of the people in the cities of Canada and the staid patriarchal little city of Portland. The "hard times" may possibly delay the entire completion of the arrangements in progress to accommodate the trade and the travel of the West beyond the period specified; but they can by no means change the result. We have heretofore frequently expressed the opinion that the Great Creator, when he made the mighty West, intended that its foreign commerce should flow up and down the valley and upon the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence; and every year's observation and experience serve only to strengthen the conviction that our conclusions are correct. The Grand Trunk Railway is nearly completed, and let the Georgian Bay Canal be built, and the St. Lawrence canals be so enlarged as to pass vessels of a thousand tons burthen, and the foreign trade of the West, with all its incalculable riches, is secured for the valley of the St. Lawrence for all time to come.

On Friday evening we took the good steamer Quebec, and our party had a delightful trip to the quaint old city after which our steamer was named. Morning found us there, and we at once committed ourselves to the hospitality of the Russell House. Col. Russell treats his guests with every possible attention, a fact which renders their stay in this venerable old city doubly interesting. We cordially commend this house to all our readers, as it is kept in the style of first-class hotels on this side of the line, and of course secures all the custom from the United States. The forenoon of Friday was unfavorable; but, protected by a close carriage, we rode about the city and visited the Esplanade, the grand battery, the fortifications, the ever memorable Plains of Abraham—where "Wolfe fell victorious," the principal churches and other objects of interest. The paintings in some of the Roman Catholic churches are truly magnificent, and richly deserve much more examination than it was our fortune to bestow. A good fire and (what was far better) a good dinner soon revived our spirits, and sparkling wit and the merry laugh went round, despite the evil spirits of air which howled around us without mercy.

It is time for dinner, and the mountain is still wrapped in dark storm clouds. The rain has ceased, but the wind blows nearly a hurricane. Though we have seen mountains piled on mountains in wild confusion, as we had hoped, we have rendered the day memorable in the annals of Mount Washington, for it is recorded that the oldest man (a gentleman past 90), the largest lady and the youngest child that ever were on this noted spot, took dinner here to-day. May Master Independence live to be the pride of our noble State—a destiny symbolized by his standing when so young upon the highest mountain in New England.

Soon after tearing the summit the fierce winds brushed aside the clouds, and the view west and north-east was sublime beyond anything it was ever our good fortune to see before. Before us in solemn majesty, with here and there half way down their sides a cloud glittering in the sunbeams, stand Mounts Madison, Monroe and Adams, and far away on every side "hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise." Deep down in the narrow valley reclines the cosy village, and the jury of man proudly mumbles its cuds to the ocean. These views simply repay all the toils of the journey, but excite regrets that we had not been favored with more time. We all hope for better fortune at our next visit.

Five o'clock found us at the Glen House, with no accident to mar our enjoyments. For the next hour or two we shall discuss our trout, and his success was fully equal to his expectations. We lured him from his hiding places among the rocks of the Glen of only eight years, and our experience showed that it needs but opportunity to awaken all our former devotion to the philosophy of the good Izaak Walton. But enough for this letter.

B.

English in Hot Water.

Mr. William English, of swindling notoriety, succeeded, by all sorts of hocus focus efforts, in obtaining a re-nomination in the Second District of Indiana, but at the expense of raising a regular cat-and-dog fight in the bosom of the party. In order to insure his success he exhibited a real or pretended letter from Mr. Buchanan, entreating that English should be the nominee, and the Charleston *Democrat*, the day before the Convention met—though after the result was tolerably certain—plainly charged "some of English's minions" with "packing" the Convention, and with resorting to *bribery*.

Mr. Sherwood, English's rival, indignantly withdrew his name from the start, adding the following explanation:

> I am under the necessity of withdrawing my name as a candidate for the nomination, as I have discovered that this Convention is *packed*—that more have been drummed up from every quarter for the purpose of defeating me—and that my friends have been *bored* to stay at home. I would not for a moment hesitate to abide by a fair expression of the will of the Democratic party, but there is no chance for any reasonable expression here. I have been abused, vilified, and lied upon, and now this Convention is packed in the most outrageous manner to defeat me. I cannot express the deep disgust and contempt that I feel at the conduct of certain men here who pretend to be Democrats. They are a curse to the party and always will be unless they are put down. They may now defeat me by foul and underhanded means, but I will meet them at Philippi."

Douglas at Hillsboro—Democrats Disappointed—Republicans in Good Spirits.

HILLSBORO, Aug. 2, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Douglas, the champion of an exploded humbug, the giant in political trickery, has been among us. He spoke here to-day. Let me give you a fair and impartial account of all the circumstances attending his visit, and the effect of his speech upon the people of this county. You are aware of the policy which has been adopted for the purpose of securing large crowds. Lincoln, in his Springfield speech, gave a truthful expose of the *role* that was to be played. The plan is being carried on in strictness. No means were left untried to get together a tremendous crowd here. Flaming bills were posted on every corner, and thrown into every house almost in the county, announcing his coming, beseeching all to go and hear him. Money was freely spent in the procuring of flags, banners, &c. Poles were erected, and banners with spread eagles patched and daubed upon them hung out. The meeting was held at the Fair Grounds, where great pains were taken to erect seats for all. Over the gate entrance was fixed a canvas, bearing on one side this motto, "The Union can exist half slave and half free." On the other side was seen the miserable absurdity, "Douglas, the champion of popular sovereignty." At the speaker's stand was seen in large letters, "Douglas, the representative of Democratic principles." No mottoes were seen for the Constitution. Thus it will be observed, that it was no devotion to a great principle, no outburst of affection for the Union, but a sordid and object worship of a *man*. Nothing could be more servile than the whole conduct of some of the Douglas men in this respect. James M. Davis, Esq., made the opening remarks, making way for the reception speech of Judge Rice. Then came the speech of Douglas, the sum and substance of which was, laudation of the old line Whigs, and harping upon the undisputed question of the right of the people in the States to legislate for themselves. He repeated his misrepresentations of Lincoln's position, declared him a "remote abolitionist," and declared it his object, in common with that of the Republican party, to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. I know what I am saying, when I assert that he occupied not less than an hour in discussing the right of the people of the *States* to make their own laws, and endeavoring to make the impression that the Republicans were averse to this,—a doctrine which Douglas knows is no part of the Republican creed, nor advocated by any of its members. Yet he willfully misrepresented them, and the burden of his song was "free niggers." At the outset of his speech he deprecated this continual agitation of the negro question, and yet he uttered scarcely a sentence during the hour that was not a "nigger" in it. The Dred Scott decision was only touched upon the other main point was to show that the old line Whigs were good Democrats, and that the Democrats were excellent old line Whigs. He alluded to Clay, but in all his praises of the venerable statesman he never once mentioned that most solemn declaration of the great statesman when he declared that "he would not, and no power on earth could compel him to vote for slavery where id did not exist." Webster, too, was lauded, but he did not have stated this. Fillmore was praised in the ejectation of catching American votes. But all this contemptible trickery, I am happy to say, was too patent to do harm. The speech of Douglas was a failure. It was a disappointment to his friends. No enthusiasm could be elicited. A few faint cheers were given at the close, but nothing like a general outburst of feeling. Curiosity had drawn together the greater portion of the people; but when they had seen and heard Douglas, they left disappointed. When they *listened* to the speech, they felt that they had been adoring but a common man after all. The only exciting feces to be seen in the house of the Lion is the hair, for I assure you there were many of them present, and all agreed that this speech has been the best thing that could have occurred at the present time for our party. I have heard several Democrats express their disappointment. They feel insulted by the demagogism of the man who could thus ignore the existence and creed of the old Democratic party, for the purpose of catching Whig votes. Douglas expressed the warmest friendship for the old Whig party and principles. Some of the Democrats present, and who previous to Douglas' coming were rather inclined to go for him, now declare they will not. The Republicans consider this a bright day for their cause. They will now proceed with the advocacy of the right with renewed energy. They know they have a candidate worthy of their support, and when Lincoln speaks in Carlinville, on Monday next, they will be welcomed because to see him is to dissipate error, and thus he will be respected by friends will feel that it is *principle*, not a man, they are for.

MONTGOMERY.

Correction—A Note from "Macon,"

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 2, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I was gratified to see my exposure of Judge Douglas' Federalism in your paper of the 29th ult., but I notice some typographical errors which are calculated to mislead, and thereby to destroy the authority of the quotations and references.

The date of the letter to Judge Roane should be 1819, instead of 1810, as printed.

The letter of the 2d July, 1822, was addressed to the Hon. Wm. T. Barry (not Bang, as printed) He was Postmaster General under Gen. Jackson.

I omitted to state that the debate on the repeal of the Judiciary act occurred in 1802.

In enumerating the Republicans who took part in that debate, the name of Stevens Thompson Mason is divided into three, and the last perverted into *Marm*. He was the grandfather, I believe, of the present Virginia Senator of the same name, and although most people would agree with your *devil* that one Virginian of the old school is worth three of his degenerate descendants of the present day, still I have no wish to level distinctions by cutting great men up into small ones. If equality is thought desirable, I suggest that we would be more in keeping with free-soil ideas of progress to run at least three of the modern Virginians into one.

After referring to Mr. Giles in this debate, I am made to say that similar views were advanced by Robt. Williams, of North Carolina, to John Randolph. The "to" is out of place. I was simply enumerating the speakers on the same occasion in the House of Representatives.

Yours truly, MACON.

Racine College Commencement.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The exercises connected with the sixth annual commencement of Racine College passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily to the friends of the institution, on Thursday, the 27th ult. The literary exercises of the young men were all excellent and deeply interesting. Five youths received the degree of Bachelor of Sciences, and two that of Bachelor of Arts. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by the trustees on the Rev. James H. Morrison, rector of Christ Church, Lexington, Ky., and that of Doctor of Laws on the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, D.D., Bishop of, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Wisconsin.

The College address was delivered by the Rev. Hugh Hills Thompson, A. M., who is hereafter to be the Professor of Greek and latin languages in this important and growing institution. The subject of Mr. Thompson's address was, "The true Nature of Education." This theme, backnied as it is, was treated in a bold and masterly manner. The whole audience, although wearied by the length of the preceding exercises—and almost overcome by the excessive heat of the day, sat enchained during the entire delivery. All were made to feel—I do not say believe, for men always believe more than they feel, that education is something more than a mere mechanical preparation for the routine of the world's pursuits and enjoyments—that the training of an immortal soul, capable of untold happiness or misery, for an eternity of bliss or woe. Those who have ever skirted along the undress could doubt but that its author had the ability to train the minds of the young men in the way they should go—and to fill a most important part in the Faculty of Racine College, for which station, he was most highly recommended.

The President of the College, the Rev. Dr. Park, as his custom is, on commencement occasions, gave a very interesting address to the friends of the Institution. He briefly reviewed the past and spoke of the cheering prospects of the future. Dr. Park has been connected with Racine College College as its President from the beginning, and it is owing, almost exclusively to his indefatigable labors that this institution enjoys its present high position in the public estimation. Your correspondent had not the pleasure of being present at the examination of the students, on the three days preceding commencement, but from others, he I erued that the examinations were wholly satisfactory and indicated the thorough moral and intellectual training of the students. From all that I could see and learn from others, I know of no Western college which I could more cheerfully recommend than this institution.

The next session of the college will open on Wednesday the 15th of September. Any inquiries in regard to admission to the Institution or in regard to the college should be made to the Rev. Roswell Park, D D., in Racine.

B.

Gov. Douglas on the Frasier River Mines.

Gov. Douglas, in a letter addressed to a member of Parliament, says of the new gold land: "It is represented and supposed to be in point of mineral wealth a second California or Australia, and those impressions are sustained by false and exaggerated statements of steamboat owners and other interested parties, who benefit by the current of emigration which is now setting strongly towards this quarter."

FATAL CASUALTIES.—The Wooster (Ohio) *Republican* mentions the death of a child of Mr. Fletcher repear by falling head first into a barrel of hot soap. Also, the death of Mr. Burns of Congress Township, by being gored by a vicious bull.

STATE POLITICS.

VTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Warsaw *Bulletin* contains a call signed by "W. G. Wagley, Chairman of the State Central Committee for the Vth District," for a National Democratic Mass Convention to be held at Warsaw on the 19th inst., "for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization."

VITH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Springfield *Democrat* brings forward the name of A. McWilliams, Esq., as the National Democratic candidate for Congress in that District.

5TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—The Republican Convention for the 5th Senatorial District will be held in the Court House at Lacon, Marshall Co., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. The District is composed of the counties of Peoria, Marshall, Putnam and Woodford.

1ST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.—The Buchaneers have brought forward Mr. Hunsaker, a well known citizen of Union County, as a candidate for the Legislature in that District, composed of Alexander, Pulaski and Union Counties. This is the "Egyptian" district *par excellence*. It includes both Cairo and Mound City.

21ST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.—The Republican Convention for the 21st Representative District, consisting of Macoupin County, will meet at Carlinville, on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

29TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.—The Republicans of the 29th Representative District, composed of Adams County, meet in convention at Columbus, on Saturday, 8e tember 11. The District is entitled to two Representatives.

MASS MEETING AT PEORIA.—The Republicans of Peoria are making preparations for a grand rally on the 19th inst. Hon. Abraham Lincoln, Gov. Bissell, Judge Kellogg and other distinguished speakers will be present.

A DRED SCOTTITE AVOWING HIS BELIEF.—A public discussion came off last week at Marshall, Clark County, between Judge Gookins (Republican) and O. B. Ficklin (Douglasite). The Marshall *Journal* says that Gookins compelled Ficklin to admit "that the Dred Scott decision "plucked up squatter sovereignty by the roots, "and that he was in favor of that decision. He "stated in the most emphatic terms that the "people of a Territory cannot at any time before they form a Constitution exclude slavery. "It is there by virtue of the Constitution of the "United States."

A NEW DOCTRINE.—The Urbana *Union* says:

> We are informed by an individual present, that one of the speakers of the Douglas Club last Saturday evening advoc ted in an elaborate manner the existence of slavery in all of the States and Territories of the Union, in order, as he said, that it might be the more easily eradicated from the country. This is another evidence of the progressive spirit of the party.

A PIECE OF PLEASANTRY.—The Quincy *Whig and Republican* says that on receipt of the intelligence of the removal of "Master Brooks," the Quincy Postmaster, "Our old friend Tim. Rogers—who has a heart as large as his wagon "shop—sent Brooks *three bars of soap*, to be "used in cleansing out the post office, before "the arrival of the new postmaster." It adds also that the tone of the *Herald* the following day indicated that the soap had been used to rub the dirt in instead of *out*.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.—The Republicans of Champaign have set a good example, by the organization of Clubs at Urbana and West Urbana. The Urbana Club meets regularly on Monday evening of each week.

AT THE CANE-R'S MOUTH.—Mr. Douglas is defending "popular sovereignty principles" at the cane-brake mouth. He has opened the campaign with a six-pounder, which he carries with him, and as the combat thickens he will no doubt increase his artillery to full park. His conspiracy to enslave Kansas and thereby encourage "mixed races and amalgamation," has been until recent developments, the principal issue before the United States. His dispute with Mr. Buchanan, as to whether the Lecompton Constitution had or had not been fairly submitted to the people, has lost him the Administ ation party, and he is compelled to "subdue" the free spirit of the North with his own guns and ammunition.—*Lola Garden State.*

DOUGLAS AT MONTICELLO.—The Urbana *Union* estimates the crowd at Monticello, which the Chicago *Times* declared to be 4,000, at 700 to 1,000.

MORE ABOUT THE "ALLIANCE."—The Chicago *Times* intimates that two out of the three delegates from Southern to the Winnebago County Republican Convention, are Buchanan men. This is the first evidence we have had of there being any Democrats in that town of either sort. At the last general election the consolidated Democracy of Winnebago were just *one-tenth* of the voters of the County. It is a pity the Republicans thereaway can't find somebody to make an alliance with.

HON. J. F. FARNSWORTH.—We expressed a hope some days ago that the Republicans of the 3d District of Illinois would re-nominate their present excellent Representative, Hon. John F. Farnsworth. The nominating convention met at Dixon on Wednesday last, and upon the third ballot Mr. Farnsworth was nominated. We congratulate the Republicans of the District on this auspicious result. Mr. Farnsworth will do honor to the district and the State. He is a man who is destined to rise still higher. His re-election by an enormous majority, is beyond a doubt.—*Dubuque Times.*

Personal and Political.

A Douglas Democratic organ gets off the following crushing piece of logic:

> "The right of every people to popular sovereignty is natural and inalienable; but popul r sovereignty is blended whenever a free people is deprived of the power to govern itself. Popular sovereignty may thereupon be conferred."

Whereupon the Galesburg *Free Democrat* brings the argument up to popular apprehension in this wise:

> "That is to say: The right of every man to smoke a cigar is born with him and cannot be taken from him; but cigars are alienated when no one will smell or give him one, and when he can't make, steal or find one. The right to smoke a cigar may therefore be conferred?"

—A writer in the *National Intelligencer* says that in 1805 Col. John Billings received his commission of postmaster of the village of Onondaga, in the State of New York. The record of his commission was destroyed at the burning of the Post Office Department at Washington, but his official bond is still in existence.

—The Rochester *Daily Union* announces the death in Auburn State prison of Dr. Augustus P. Beigler of that city. Dr. Beigler was sent to Auburn about the 20th of May, 1857, by the Superior Court of Buffalo, on a sentence of seven years, for causing the death of Amelia Murr, by abortion.

—At a meeting of the citizens of Springfield, Mass., on Monday evening, to make arrangements for the coming Horse Show at that place, George Bliss announced that the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut had agreed to attend the exhibition.

—The Washington correspondent of Forney's *Press* writes:

> "Our venerable Secretary of State is again in locomotion, and though somewhat thinner from the effect of his recent sickness, looks, nevertheless, hale and healthy, and the hope is that he will yet live for many, many years, give his experience to our country."

—Mr. James Shepley, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, has commenced a libel suit against the proprietors of the St. Cloud *Visitor*, edited by Mrs. Swisshelm.

—The Dubuque *Times* says the infant lately found in a knapsack on one of the seats of a car on the Galena and Chicago Railroad, has been adopted by Mr. J. G. Knapp, the conductor, and is doing well. It is a girl, is very handsome, and gives every indication of being a scion of the "very fustest" of the F. F. V.'s. It has been named "Satchella Knapsack."

—Charles Hamberstone, Esq., a leading merchant of Liverpool, agent for the banking-house of George Peabody, fell dead suddenly in the streets, on the 23d ult., from a stroke of apoplexy.

A Candid Admission.

Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, in one of his recent speeches, said:

> "All the opposition measures of which the South complained in the last thirty years, she herself inaugurated. Washington and Jefferson, in the matter of slavery, set the evil example. The North borrowed it from them. The Bank of the United States originated with the South. The South, under some of our leading men, was godfather of the tariff. And it was the same with the internal improvements. Then, if the South has done these things and undone them, has she not the power, if still united, to control?"

This is all true. Washington and Jefferson instituted the great principle which now lies at the basis of the Republican party. They were the first to give practical effect to the idea that Congress possessed supreme power over the Territories, and that power should be exercised to keep out slavery. But what was initiated by Washington and Jefferson is now repudiated by Hammond and Buchanan.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

And the *Journal* might have added, by Douglas also; for he not only denies the power of Congress over the Territories, but declares that their people are equally powerless through the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

Butter Express—Interesting to Western Dairymen.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 4th.]

The American Express Company have issued proposals of immense importance to the farmers of this State, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. It is to establish a butter express; receiving parcels of 100 lbs. or more, fresh from the churn, and transporting it to this city by their fast lines, which comes from remote parts of this State in one day, in the same car in which the agent rides, and of course not shut up and heated as it is in freight cars, and will come on an average in one-third of the time. The charge of transportation has been greatly reduced from the tariff of the other freight, with a view of working up a very large business, just as the whole express business has been worked up from a very small beginning a few years ago, till now it occupies immense warehouses, and has its agents all over the country.

The express freight will generally be about double the ordinary slow line charges, but the butter will be delivered by the express wagons, without any charge for cartage, and it is the opinion of butter-dealers that the price will always be enough higher to pay the extra freight, and generally give the farmer a handsome profit, and save him the necessity of keeping his butter until it accumulates a stock large enough to ship, or of selling on the local storekeeper or speculator. It will also save the necessity of farmers clubbing, as they do now, to fill over 'Hilton Head' barrels, or some such store, and a man to go with it to keep it ventilated and see that it is not put in a car impregnated with villainous smells, which butter has a natural tendency to absorb, which many a keg of good butter has been spoiled.

Another advantage farmers will have from the butter express, is the safety of money transmitted for proceeds of sales, as the express company will pay the commission merchant's accounts of sales, without charge or risk to the farmer, at the presentation of a sufficiently particular and practical Tax-Book.

III.—WELLS' SCHOOL CHAIRMAN: Being a Grammar of the English Language for the use of Schools—by W. H. Wells, A. M., Superintendent Public Schools, Chicago, and late Principal State Normal School, Normal, Illinois. Thoroughly revised and enlarged. Price 38 cents.

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obtained which can equal it. Before you have ransacked in vain every
ble remedy, and are a confirmed victim to Ague, you will never fail. See the
ments below from those who have tried it, and then ask yourself if it is not
to say that the remedy which has been found that

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 6.

MONEY, &c.—Eastern Exchange scarce and in active demand at ¼ per cent. premium.

Gold—1@¼ per cent.

The Boston *Post* of Monday, thus notices the money market of that city:

Some of the brokers report a slightly increased demand for money, but in other channels the market seems to have gained in ease and abundance. Upon the whole, there is no change worth speaking of. The banks continue to lend on call at 6 per cent. Recent transactions in molasses and sugar have increased the quantity of grocers' paper, in the street, and thereby have advanced the rate on this class of notes, say one per cent. The greater part of banking business continue to be done at 6 per cent. We quote the best paper off-red at 5@ to 6, although here outside and peculiar negotiations at lower prices. The bank capital has again reached nine millions. Boston is heavily in debt to New York.

COMMERCIAL.—The *Prince Albert*, with three days' later European news was telegraphed this morning, reporting Breadstuffs dull at Liverpool. This had the effect to depress the markets slightly; but it was only temporary, for as soon as New York dispatches arrived, showing an advance—everything revived again to former figures.

The Flour market was firm and advanced 10@20c. Only a few samples were shown, and sales were made at $4@$4 10 for Spring Extra, and $4 50 for White Wheat. The stock of Flour here at present is very low.

Wheat opened at 75c for No. 2 Spring, but under the steamer's news declined to 74@74½c. After New York dispatches were received, showing an advance, the market advanced to 75@76c. In the afternoon a general quietude prevailed, and No. 2 was heavy at the closing figures of "Change, with limited sales at 74@75c. Rejected Wheat sold at 65c in store. There was an active inquiry for new Red and White Winter, both for export and milling purposes, but there is a very small stock here, and it is held above the views of buyers. The amount of wheat which changed hands to-day foots up 50,000 bushels.

The buoyancy in the Corn market continues, under light receipts and a good export demand. About 35,000 bushels were sold to-day at an advance of 1@2c on yesterday's figures; Canal 71@71½c afloat; No. 1, 68@70c in store; No. 2, 69@68c in store; Rejected, 64c in store.

Oats took another step upwards to-day, with heavy sales. The market opened active at 42c in store, but advanced on 'Change to 45c. In the afternoon a cargo of Milwaukee Oats were sold at 44½c in store—the sales of the day footing up 57,000 bushels. As will be seen, the receipts are very light, and the alarm about the failure of the coming crop has created quite a speculative demand, which does not seem to subside.

Rye is very scarce, and distillers offered 62½c at depot to-day. Barley is quiet and unchanged. Highwines are scarce and firm—nearly all in the city being held at 23@24c.

Lake freights continue dull. There is little or no inquiry for vessels, and the rates are so low that a number of vessels have been laid up. Those are now in port upwards of seventy grain carrying vessels.

The exports of the leading articles of produce from New York, for the week ending July 29, and for corresponding period in 1857, show an increase in the exports of every article:

	1858.	1857.
	Week ending July 29.	Week ending July 30.
Flour, bbls	37,207	36,368
Wheat, bu	197,270	18,6
Corn, bushels	8,001	1,450
Rye, bbls	1,000	5,181
Pork, bbls	1,000	1,000
Beef, bbls	1,000	1,000
Lard, lbs	1,000	1,000

Of the Flour shipped, 8721 bbls went to Liverpool, 1,094 do to Glasgow, 8,689 do to B. N. A. Colonies, 1,077 do to B W. Indies, 1,850 do to Gibraltar, 2 926 do to Havre & 786 do to Marseilles, 1,868 do to Malaga, 2,764 do to Barcelona, 1,305 do to Danish W. Indies, 1,148 to New Grenada, 1,768 to Argentine Republic.

There were cleared to Liverpool, 21,992 do to Antwerp, 25,796 do to Glasgow Of the Corn, 7,496 bu went to the Azores.

The demand in small lots for Canal was scattered, 357 bbls to Liverpool, 1,000 do to Cuba, 1,000 do to B. N. A. Colonies. Of the Pork, 625 bbls to B. N. A. Colonies, 250 do to Hayti, 135 do to Danish W. Indies.

At Toronto, the first load of new wheat was received on the 29th ult. The *Daily Globe* says "the sample was very fine; the grain, although rather small, was plump, well filled, of good color, and, if an average sample, full 20 cents per bushel better than last year. The load was bought by Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, at $1, 29, which, however, is an extreme rate, and must not be regarded as the current price. Old wheat brought from 90c to $1.

The *New-York Tribune* says the stock of goods in bonded warehouse on the 1st of July was 812,797,169, against $36,938,263 on the 1st of July, 1857.

Over 2,000 hhds sugar sold at New-York on Monday. Prices were very firm.

"The New York *Times* sets down the wheat crop of Ohio as "over an average." To which the Cincinnati *Gazette* replies: "We are sorry to say that the statement is at least one-fourth too high.

THE CROPS.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Have just returned from a trip of over three hundred miles west by private conveyance, hences a fine opportunity for observation. Crossed the "Father of Waters at Burlington; traveled through the second tier of counties; some two hundred miles, thence north and returned through the third tier. Found the crops much the same as here—the Spring wheat a failure from rust and blight; and the fact that it is a most amphibious, &c., not more than one-half of it is or will be cut, and much of that upon the principle that a little wheat is better than none, is tolerable only when they have no money to buy bread.

Putting the estimate as favorable as possible upon the Oats crop I do not think as many will be harvested as were sown, though in Mahaska, Marion and Madison counties there are some tolerable pieces; yet not one did I see that could be called good.

Corn up a the rolling prairie, most of it looks fine, though much of it is late, depending upon the rainfall it must prove a failure unless we have a few days of sunshine and a very late fall.

The Hungarian grass, I think, is the most profitable crop Iowa will produce this season, consisting in summer of acres sown.

This is rather a hard drawing picture for these hard times, but I was raised a farmer and am no speaker, so you can depend upon its being a fair estimate.

If you can make this or any of the items of use to you, so do.

Truly, W. G. W.

Receipts of Breadstuffs &c.—August 6.

	Flour Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye	Peas
	bbls	bu	bu	bu	bu	bu
R. & R. Co'l.	1,000	14,745	400	600		
Ill. Cent.	1,535	3,198	4,000	4,000		
C. & A.	1,000	4,000	2,000	1,000		
C. R. I. & P.	1,000	4,000	2,000	1,000		
C. B. & Q.	1,000	4,000	2,000	1,000		
C. & N. W.	1,000	4,000	2,000	1,000		
C. & M. R. R.	1,000	4,000	2,000	1,000		
Lake	1,000	4,000	2,000	1,000		
Total	379	8,376	20,870	910	286	70

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—AUG. 6.

To Buffalo		10,000	20,427			
To Ogdensburg						
To Oswego						
To Kingston						
To Ogdensburg						
Total		10,000	20,427			
Total for Aug. 5		10,000	20,427			
Total for Aug. 6		379,376	20,870	910	286	70
Total for 1858		1,067,376	41,297	910	286	70
Total for 1857		1,067,376	41,297	910	286	70

SHIPMENTS BY RAIL—AUG. 6.

To Buffalo		10,000	20,427			
To Oswego						
To Kingston						
To Ogdensburg						
Total		10,000	20,427			

Flour, 212 bbls; wheat, 6,800 bu; corn, 17,326 bu; oats, 1,800 bu; cattle, 10 cars; hogs, 17 cars; barley, 40c bu

MARINE NEWS.

LAKE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT, August 5.—Bound Up—Propeller Iowa, bark 350—ons. brigs Petrel, Rio 300 tons; schooners Friendship, Hubbard.

Bound Down—Bark Scioto, brigs Andover, Comet, Reindeer, Rainbow, G D Norris.

PASSED THE WILLIAM CLAY, Port Sarnia, August 3.—Propellers Jolnston Lloyd, Cochrane, Syracuse, Davis, Buffalo, Gold Hunter, J Ballantine, Wheatley; schr Governor, Granada.

Bound West—Propellers Bay State, Ogdensburg; schooners White Cloud, Son and Heir.

On the 4th—Propeller La Crosse; schooners Comet, Mary.

PASSED AT TOWER BELOW FROM CHICAGO—At Buffalo, 4th—Prop Chicago, bark Canada, schooners A Mecbury, Detroit.

CLEARED FROM TOWER BELOW FOR CHICAGO—From Buffalo, 4th—Props Mohawk, Fountain City, bark Danube, schrs R Stout, Dauntless, Edna Al-en.

THE WEATHER—Very hot: clear: Wind southerly.

Disasters.

We learn that the propeller Montgomery struck with the schooner mentioned yesterday while coming up. The Ontonagon was expected last night with her passengers and freight.

By way of a letter from Harry Claflin from Port Burwell to the Cleveland Herald, Review learns that the bark Sea Bird, one of the Montgomery fleet, was lost on the 29th inst. on the north shore of Lake Erie, and then but a little above Port Burwell. The vessel struck the whole or in part and proceeded, since she repaired pulled off and towed into Port Burwell. She remained there for the season, and a boat has been picked up which he mentions him-elf in charge of, which is all he could learn. The vessel would make Long Point if possible.—Detroit Tribune, 3d.

Capt. Montgomery, of the propeller Illinois, which was in collision with the bark Sea Bird, reports that when the latter struck he had on board a quantity of corn, lumber, shingles, &c., and that it appeared to have a very large hole in the bow. The bark, he says, was also loaded with corn. Capt. M. also says what he supposed to be a boat was seen floating near the bark, but as she does not speak of it in her report, it is presumed that she could not be got at. The bark was owned by the Montgomery line, and was commanded by the captain of the same name. The vessel was really such that she could not have been kept afloat much longer.—[Ibid.

Wines & Liquors.

SIMONDS'S
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY HAS BEEN MANUFACTURED for several years from the pure Juice of the Grape, thus affording additional evidence of the progress and success of our enterprise, and of our ability to produce articles at home equal to those made by foreign chemists.

The Ohio Catawba Brand not only equals but excels the best Imported Brandy, in its purity and flavor. It is in fact the best Brandy known in this country, and is highly recommended by the constituents of our most distinguished analytical chemists.

The warm of pure Brandy has long been felt in this country, and the introduction of the Ohio Catawba Brand, of such quality as to command ready sale and use at those who are commanded to a cheap public good. The Catawba Brand is highly regarded as a pure article, obtained from the choicest grapes, and is of perfect purity and superior flavor. Imported liquors, and all of inferior quality, are constantly offered for sale, Langur, Low Spirits, Scotch Gin, &c., &c.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Retail Price, $1.25 per Bottle.

☞ Recommended by the physicians and druggists of the United States.

G. SIMONDS has appointed D. M. JEROME, No. 213 South Clark street, corner of Clark and Adams, his agent for the sale of the above liquors, where dealers and consumers will please forward their orders, as the agent will receive a sample for approval.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO
210 South Water St., Chicago,
DISTILLERS OF ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS and RECTIFIED SPIRITS.

Manufacturers of DOMESTIC LIQUORS
BURNING FLUID,
RYE, BOURBON, MONONGAHELA and MAGNOLIA WHISKEYS.
Domestic Brandy and Gin.
St. Croix and Jamaica Rum.
Cherry Brandy & Imitation Wines.

Rectifying Coal

Constantly on hand, for the trade only. Orders solicited

WHITING & CO., 153 RANDOLPH STREET.

OFFERS AT SALE FROM

STORE OR U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICES.

WINE,
BRANDY,
GIN,
RUM,
AND WHISKY,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Country orders solicited. jy24-w20t-3y

Hotels, &c.

LAKE FOREST HOUSE.—THIS HOUSE is now open. It is situated on the bluff, 30 miles from the city, and near the Lake Michigan shore, and upon the line of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, and will be kept in a style equal to the best city hotels. It affords a rare opportunity for families and all who seek a healthful and quiet retreat, and all rds an excellent opportunity for spending a few days pleasantly. Carriages and conveyances for passengers and baggage to and from the city will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of each train. Accommodation trains leave the depot for the city at 8 A. M. Communication also by omnibus, which passes the house at 9 A. M. and returns at 4 P. M. daily. Fare, 50 cents.

REFERENCE—Peter Page, Esq. D. P. Kingsley, Esq. Matther, Esq., Chicago. Hall and H. F. Uhlich, Lake Forest.

Uhlich, June 25, 1858. 1y244 2m

Clothing &c.

COST SALE.

The public are invited to attend the great sale of FINE CLOTHING at

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,
142.....LAKE STREET.....142.

The second annual closing out

SALE OF CLOTHING
AT
SCOTT, KEEN & CO.'S
will commence on
MONDAY, JULY 26, AND CONTINUE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15TH.

To make room for a
LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Now being manufactured at their Eastern Manufactory.

Parties wishing to purchase FIRST CLASS CLOTHING will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, which is, as usual, superior to any in the market.

SCOTT KEEN & CO.,
142 Lake Street.

A Large Stock of Youth's & Children's Clothing AT COST. jy25-a27t-1y

REFRIGERATORS!
SOMETHING NEW!

LYMAN'S PATENT IS CLAIMED TO BE the most improved Refrigerator now offered in this or any other market. They are made in various sizes, and to suit any requirement in quantity, and they cannot fail to please purchasers. All persons in want of a Refrigerator will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

HARRIS, FULLER & CO.,
Factory 116 and 118 Michigan street.
Salesroom, 194 Lake street.

REFERENCE.

We are using one of Lyman's Patent Refrigerators and believe them the best offered for sale in this or any other market. They are made to order for our particular purpose, designed. We have used one season in connection with our ice-house, and can confidently recommend them to dealers in the city as well adapted for W. F. TUCKER & CO., of the Briggs House.
H. H. FULLER & CO., of the Merchants' Exchange.
JOY & FRY, Bakers & Confectioners, Chicago, June 19th, 1858. jy21

NO. 48 STATE STREET.

BUTLER & HUNT HAVE NOW ON hand the following sizes of prints:

29x37	18x22
29x44	20x40
29x42	20x42
29x48	20x48
27x33	22x32
29x40	22x36
29x42	22x37
29x44	22x40
29x48	22x42
27x33	22x32

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER 1,000 reams of WRA PING PAPER of different sizes. 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's stock on hand.

100 kegs of Mather's celebrated NEWS AND BOOK INK, of which will be sold for Cash, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Cash paid for Rags. ☜

jy12,'58

Sexton and Undertaker.

NO. 34 LA SALLE STREET.

HAVE ON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, EVERY style of Wood, Lead, and Zinc Coffins; also, the surrounding requisite for Funerals; and carriages on hand and ready to give notice to their business. They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

WRIGHT & MCCLURE.

L. ZEIMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN TROUT AND WHITEFISH, fresh and in pickle, packed to use and warrant, with JOSEPH HOWARD, Agent, where all orders can be left at the Lake Shore Depot, foot of Michigan street. Gar and will be promptly attended to. Mr. Zeimer being o the fishing ground, has large supplies of the same from the Lakes, so only trusted with fish, but otherwise of fish, and orders as above will reach him. jy12-2m-c

CUTLERY, GUNS, ETC.

JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO.,
And Gunsmiths' Materials.

Also—Sole Agents for Joshua Moes and Gamble Broth ers' superior ENGLISH FILES. ap5-dw26

KEROSENE OILS, NOT EXPLOSIVE,
—AND—
KEROSENE LAMPS.
3,000 LAMPS,
OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.

Just received direct from the manufactory, and for sale at the Kerosene Oil and Lamp Depot, 44 South Clark street.

C. S. MASTEN & CO.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,
Chicago Brass Foundry and Faucet Factory,
No. 102 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill., manufacture to all the various articles used in the Brass Foundry business, and are also prepared to do Babbitting Rod mills and pointing, and all other work in their line, to order. A supply of Babbitt Metal, of superior quality, kept constantly on hand. Cash paid for old copper and brass. jy21

PARSONS & FARLIN, WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, etc., corner of Lake and Canal streets, Chicago, Ill. The junction of the Illinois Central, Galena, Dubuque & Chicago, Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, Rock Island, Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, Chicago, Ill. Our facilities for receiving lumber by lake to our Yard commanding all the markets in the Northwest, enables us to offer inducements to purchasers not to be excelled by any dealer in the city.

THOS. R. PARSONS.
jy7-1y-c2 C. WHITNEY FARLIN.

BREAD.—ORDERS RECEIVED FOR AND families supplied with

SPECIAL BAKERY BREAD,

At the following places:

T. DOGGETT & CO., State st., near Lake st., S. E. corner.
C. E. DOGGETT & CO., North Clark street.
jy5-3m-c

Flour, Sugar and Provisions.

STORAGE CAN BE HAD AT REASONABLE RATES, for all kinds of rolling freight, at the fire-proof brick warehouse of the subscriber, North Water street, near State street.

E. CARPENTER.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE CASH advances on grain or shipments, and will give the same personal attention to selling it in Buffalo or New York as heretofore. CHAPIN & GILBERT, Agents for Produce Commission Merchants, Buffalo.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL CAREFULLY prepared from the fresh fruit, and containing all the medicinal properties combined with aromatics. A safe, sure and speedy remedy for Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and all Summer Complaints of children or adults. Prepared by SAMUEL A. ELDER, 160 Lake st. jy21-1m

Insurance.

THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

H. R. COCCOGHALL, Secretary.

STATEMENT of the Business and Condition of the QUAKER CITY INSURANCE CO., of Philadelphia, for six months ending June 30, 1858:

Cap tal and Surplus January 1, 1858.....$277,679 07
Income received and accrued from January 1st to July 1st.....6 991 80
Premiums received from do do do.....113,054 57
Salvage and Re-Insurance do do do.....4,877 24
$402,697 83

LOANS, EXPENSES, &c.

To losses paid.....$44 451 64
Dividends.....
Re-Insurance.....
Returned Premiums and Expenses.....73,884 44
$98,246 08
Balance remaining with the Co. July 1st.....$304,381 15

ASSETS

Bonds, Mortgages, Stocks, Quaker Bonds, Loans on collateral and Call Loans.....$ 83,732 50
Bills receivable.....
Cash on hand and in Bank, and due from Agents.....90,641 79
$ 90,916 06
Capital Stock.....$304,381 25
Profits.....82,865 07
Attest, H. R. COCCOGHALL, Secretary.

GEORGE H. HART, President.

H. R. COCCOGHALL, Secretary.

H. H. BUTLER, Asst. Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

George H. Hart, Chas. Macalester,
T. Esmond Harper, Wm. S. Perkins,
A. G. Lattell, Chas. G. Imlay,
Hon. H. M. Fuller, Joseph H. Seal,
Jose h Edwards, Thomas Robins,
John G. Brooks, Samuel Jones, M. D.
E. W. Bailey,

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, corner Lasalle and South Water streets. 1739-a319-1m

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the Continental Insurance Co., of the City and County of New York, as made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois, July 1st, 1858:

Amount of Capital Stock paid in in cash.....$500,000
Cash on hand.....
Loans on bond and mortgage first lien on real estate worth double the amount loaned.....188,250.00
Loans on collateral security, market value 50 per cent. more than amount loaned.....
Cash in the Company's office.....238,150.00
Interest due on Loans of the Company.....
Total.....18,289.22
$ 989,689.22

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due.....$ 260.00
Losses adjusted and not due, none.....
Losses in suspense waiting for further proof, &c.....4,916.00
All other claims against the Company, allowing for contingencies.....5,194.51
Total Liabilities.....$ 10,370.51

STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York } ss.

I, George T Hope, President, and Hiram H. Lamport, Secretary of the Continental Insurance Company, do severally and personally severally and severally depose and say that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the condition of the said Company, on the 1st day of July, 1858, as per the Statement of the Company, on the 1st day of July, 1858, as per the Statement of the Company, on the 1st day of July, 1858, as per the Statement of the